promotion of technological inputs to reduce industrial pollution.

(2) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.

(3) Low lead petrol had been introduced in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai w.e.f. June 1994. Subsequently, unleaded petrol was introduced in the above mentioned 4 cities with effect from 1st April, 1995. Effective 1st September, 1998, only unleaded petrol is being supplied in Delhi.

(4) Gross emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the department of Transport in various States.

(5) For control of pollution from vehicles, emission norms for both petrol and diesel driven vehicles at the manufacturing stage were introduced for the first time in 1990 and made tighter in 1996. More stringent emission norms have also been notified and will come into effect from 1.4.2000.

(6) Specification of 2-stroke engine oil has been notified which shall be effective from 1.4.1999.

(7) Surveys have been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board on the vehicular emission in the major cities in the country. The findings of the survey have been used for taking mitigative measures.

(8) The ambient air quality of various cities and towns are being monitored regularly through a network of 290 monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme.

(9) Emission from highly polluting industrial units and thermal power plants are regularly monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards and action is taken against the defaulting units.

(10) Emissions and ambient air quality standards have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(11) The Ministry has initiated the environmental epidemiological studies in seven critically polluted areas v.z. Vapi (Gujarat), Angul-Talcher (Orissa), Chembur (Bombay), Cochin (Kerala), Kanpur (U.P.), Mandi-Govindarh (Punjab), Delhi. The initial feedback from the studies infers that symptomatic morbidity (eye irritation, respiratory problem, and skin lesion/ irritation) is high in the areas of industrial activity.

(12) A scheme for setting up of common effluent treatment plants in different industrial areas and estates for treating effluents from clusters of small-scale industrial units has been taken up.

(13) The Ministry in order to enforce and monitor the implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification has constituted : (a) National Coastal Zone Management Authority under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests and 13 UT/State level Coastal Zone Management authorities. The Notification in this regard has been issued. The main obejctives of above Authorities are to look into the various issues related to coastal areas, enforcement of CRZ regulations, preparation of management plans in the economical stretches, ecologically fragile stretches.

"Construction of reservoir Across Mathadivagu"

1430. SHRI C. RAMACHAND RAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received for according permission for diverting 52.75 acres of land in order to construct reservoir across Mathadivagu in Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which permission will be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) Yes, Sir; proposal for diversion of 57.25 hectares of forest land for construction of reservior across Mathadivagu in Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh was received by the Ministry.

(b) After careful consideration of the proposal of State Government, the Central Government has accorded in-principle approval on 09.09.1998 for diversion of 57.25 ha. of forest land for construction of reservior across Mathadivagu in Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh. After receipt of compliance report from the State Government on fulfilment of the conditions of in-principle approval, formal approval will be issued under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Creating Consumer's Confidence in Supply of Essential Goods

1431. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) what steps are being taken to create consumer's confidence in the supply of essential goods at reasonable prices;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to constitute a panel for monitoring prices of essential good; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The Government has accorded the highest priority to the control and stabilisation ot prices of essential commodities. Apart from certain long term measures to increase the production of essential goods, imports of items which are in short supply like pulses and onion have been placed under OGL at zero percent import duty, and duty on the import of edible oils has been reduced to 15 percent from 25 percent in order to augment the total availability of these items. Export of onion has been banned. Some of the essential commodities like rice, wheat, palmolein and kerosene are also supplied through the outlets of public distribution system at below market prices. Stringent actions are being taken against hoarders, black marketeers and other indulging in unfair trade practices under the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act by the State/UT Governments.

The Government has also taken action to Supply onions at Delhi at a subsidised rate of Rs. 10 per kg. From 14.7.98 through public distribution Agencies. Similarly, subsidised Supply of essential Items are also being undertaken by some State Governments through the PDS and cooperative outlets.

(b) and (c) Government has decided to constitute a Special Cell under the Cabinet Secretariat to monitor and analyse prices data and trend of essential commodities. It would also service the Cabinet Committee on Prices which would take decisions on imports and exports of essential Commodities. The Cell will established mechanisms for obtaining crop price and production data from various centres in the country and share these informations suitably with the States.